

Thursday Morning, July 16, 1863.

TO ADVERTISERS.
All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered to stop, and so charged.

JOB PRINTING.
Book and Job Printing of every description neatly executed. Terms, cash on delivery of the work.

WHAT THE ELECTORS OF THE COLONY REQUIRE

The people of this Island, and of Victoria in particular, have, for the last three years, been existing under a regime which, if any dependence can be placed on public opinion, has given anything but satisfaction. From the Administration to the House of Assembly, the necessity for a change has been admitted, and action called for. People have cried out, "Give us independent men to represent our interests in the Assembly—men of experience in Colonial affairs—men who will not fear to make inquiries into the Administration of the affairs of the Colony when ever there shall be good reason for so doing." "Give us," they exclaim, "members who will stand between us and the Executive, uninduced by fear or favor; who will watch the imposition of taxes, that they may be as equitable and as little burdensome as possible; who will see that they are properly expended—and that only honest men, and competent men, shall be called to fill the offices of public trust." Let us have, say they, "for our representatives, men who are public spirited enough to drag hidden things to light—who will set their face against any policy which would impose upon the country—such specimens of officials as a D'EWES, or a Gordon." These demands have been many, but the wants which have given rise to them, are not few. The people of the colony have seen valuable time frittered away by those whom they sent to represent them at the last general election. Apathy, incapacity, and subservience, have prevented the enactment of many useful measures, and need by the country, and have allowed the grossest and most criminal shortcomings on the part of the Administration to pass almost unquestioned. Instead of boldly fighting the battles of their constituents in the House, and obtaining such useful reforms in the relation existing between the people and the Executive, our past representatives have left matters just where they found them. The great principles of Responsible Government have been left completely in abeyance, and would in all probability remain so for another three years were our affairs entrusted entirely to the same hands. Thanks to our fine natural position the colony, or to speak more exactly, the city, has progressed in spite of the trammels placed upon it. It has grown to feel that it must no longer have its free movement cramped through the action of those whose inefficiency for the position they have filled, has been so well shown during the last three years. The necessity then for a House constituted of other materials is evident.

If we would progress as we ought, we must have new men to represent us in the Assembly. And to the selection of those men the electors should devote themselves calmly and dispassionately, suffering themselves to be influenced neither by fear, favor, or prejudice. It must be recollected that the choice is for three years; that the trust is the most important that can be committed by one man to another; that the progress of the Colony in prosperity and importance, not only for the next three years, but to some extent for the long future beyond that, will depend upon the wisdom of their selection. Only such men should be chosen to represent the Colony in the House of Assembly as are fitted, likely, and determined to advance the interests of the Colony without fear or favor, and in spite of all the opposition of obstructive, and who will strive to make this a worthy member of the glorious constellation of Colonial Governments, that shed so much lustre on the parent from which they all have sprung.

THE CANDIDATES.

We have hitherto refrained from canvassing the addresses published of most of the candidates, until they should all have fairly come before the public. For obvious reasons we do not intend to recommend the selection by the electors of any particular man or number of men—that, the public will best do for themselves.

Among the first, of course, entitled to our notice, is Mr. Selim Franklin, one of the members of the late House of Assembly. Mr. Franklin takes his stand upon what he has done for the country during the first three years. We are willing to accord him credit for having advocated, and voted for certain useful measures. In doing so, however, he was, with few exceptions, only acting in concert with the Government. Mr. Franklin's general course of conduct during his Parliamentary career, has been anything but that of active and independent character which the wants of the country required. This, of course, the public had a good opportunity of observing, and they no doubt will govern themselves accordingly.

Dr. Powell, will no doubt be most favorably received by the electors—though not one of our oldest settlers, he has, for the time he has been amongst us, in the land of his adoption, exhibited qualities well entitling him to the support of the people of this city, as their representative. His long experience in the working of a Colonial Government of the most approved model will make him a valuable acquisition to the Assembly. It is needless for us to remark that Dr. Powell's address embraces most of the important questions requiring to be dealt with by the Legislature of this Colony.

Our next candidate is Mr. Alfred Fellows, also a new man, though an old resident. Mr. Fellows comes forward as a Conservative, though we should be inclined to judge his conservatism is of the least objectionable kind, and not incompatible with liberal views. Though this, we believe, Mr. Fellows first appearance in politics; he is well known, and would no doubt make an efficient member.

Mr. Piddell comes forward under liberal colors, if we may judge from the principles and views enumerated in his address. He brings with him considerable acquaintance with colonial affairs derived from the Eastern Provinces, and his antecedents are before the public from the early days. His principles therefore may be tried by the test of past acquaintance with the enunciator.

Mr. Ridge is another new man, of comparatively recent standing in the Island. Since his residence here, however, he has identified himself with the interests of the Colony to a considerable extent. He comes forward as the advocate of Independence and Progress. The principles he advocates are the prominent ones of the day.

The address of Mr. Young has already been noticed by us.

We have not deemed it necessary to enter fully into the views of the different candidates above mentioned. For the most part they pretty well agree. They must therefore be judged by another standard than mere promises. The capability, character, and experience which every candidate ought to have for so important a position, will be the guide of the electors in selecting their men.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION.

J. P. DAVIES & CO.

WILL SELL
AT THE HOUSE OF S. HOFFMAN, ESQ.,
VIEW STREET NEAR DOUGLAS.

TO-MORROW,
On Friday Morning,

At 10:30 o'clock, A. M.,
All the well-kept and nearly New

Furniture!

CONSISTING IN PART OF
Superior Rosewood and Brocade Parlor Sets;
Mahogany Centre Table;
Large Easy Chair;
Lace Curtains and Parlor Clock;
Brussels Carpets, Rocking Chairs;
Silver Plated Tea and Coffee set;
Book case and Books;
What Nots, Looking Glasses;
Mahogany Bedsteads and Spring Mattresses;
Marble Top Tables, Washstands;
Chests Drawers, Crockery;
Glassware, Pictures;
Hat and Towel Racks;
Kitchen Furniture;
ETC., ETC., ETC.

To the Electors
—OF—
Victoria District.

GENTLEMEN,—IN SOLICITING A renewal of the confidence kindly placed in me at the last general election, when I was chosen one of the representatives for our district in the House of Assembly, I feel that deeds, not words, should form the basis on which again to test my claim for your suffrages.

It is, therefore, with heartfelt gratification that I have found, in canvassing Victoria District, so general an approval of the course pursued by me during the four sessions of the last Parliament, as well by my former constituents, as by many who have qualified as electors since spring, 1860.

As it is customary, I shall now give my views on certain matters of general interest, reserving a further exposition until I have the pleasure of meeting you.

First in importance, I regard the preservation of our Free Port system, as for the present alike advantageous to town and country.

The extension of good roads from Victoria to points for which it is naturally the seaport; and, in the more distant settlements along the coast, the formation of a wagon road from the seaport of each district into the interior, with the establishment of regular postal communication by water to and from these ports, are objects of immediate interest. It must be satisfactory to persons who knew the Colony three years ago to note the progress already made in some of these undertakings, and the concurrent lively impetus thereby given to agricultural pursuits, especially in our own district. Agriculture has also been greatly encouraged by the rapid growth of the city of Victoria, which for the last two years has offered a ready and remunerative market for all the farm products of the Colony—in fact, demand for these is still in excess of supply.

The best efforts of our House of Assembly should be directed to the encouragement of enterprises for turning to profit the untold wealth of our forests, fishing banks, and mines, as yet so small an extent utilized.

It is clearly necessary that such amendment of the Pilgrage Law should be made, as will enable the maintenance of suitable Pilot Boats outside of Reef Rocks at all seasons.

It is but fair that permission should be granted to duly qualified Legal Practitioners from all parts of the British Dominions to practice in the Courts of Justice in this Colony.

The "Poor Indian" while kept in due subordination to the law of the land, should have our earnest and kindly consideration in all that concerns his welfare.

Due attention to the all-important subject of Education will rebound to our credit and advantage now, as it will vitally affect the future prosperity of the Colony, when we shall have given place to the youths who at present in our schools, are being prepared for the duties and responsibilities of manhood. If returned, I shall actively co-operate in measures for supplying the educational wants of the rising generation in the Colony.

Gentlemen, in seeking re-election at your hands, I entertain a deep sense of the important obligations to be assumed by the members whom you may please to return. On them and their colleagues will devolve the weighty responsibility of moulding the institutions of this young and prosperous Colony. Much may be learnt by them, as well for adoption as avoidance, from attentive study of the history and institutions of the earlier and later Colonies founded by our race in various parts of the globe. And the most important lesson has recently been afforded by legislation in two British Colonies, which some may deem retrogressive.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
WILLIAM FRASER TOLMIE.
CLACKBURN, July 16th, 1863.

To the Electors
—OF—
ESQUIMALT AND METCHOSIN DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN,—THE RIGHT OF ELECTING your Representative in the House of Assembly which you are again called upon to exercise, is at the present time of more than ordinary importance.

During the past three years the Colony has steadily advanced in the path of civilization and progress. It is the duty of the electors to see that the Government is constituted of men who will faithfully discharge the duties and responsibilities of manhood. If returned, I shall actively co-operate in measures for supplying the educational wants of the rising generation in the Colony.

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The construction and maintenance in repair of good available roads being a matter of paramount importance to the agricultural system, must be devised to accomplish that object, and supply a want now so deeply felt.

I will be a strong advocate for a system of common schools, founded upon strictly non-sectarian principles. Having considered the advantages of your district, in connection with the Free Port of Victoria, I am of opinion that any infringement on the latter would seriously affect your common interests. I would therefore advocate the preservation of the Free Port system, in all its integrity.

No system of taxation will have my support which presses with undue weight upon any particular class; as in my opinion it is at present due to the agriculturist. It should be made to bear equally on all; and I would advocate that the amount of taxes paid by the rural districts should for some time to come be applied to the construction of roads, instead of being paid into the general treasury as at present.

In conclusion I may add, if returned, I shall be liberal and independent in my views, and my best support to all measures which may conduce to the general welfare and prosperity of the Colony.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your ob't servant,
JAMES TRIMBLE.

To the Electors

—OF THE—
CITY OF VICTORIA.

GENTLEMEN,—THE TIME HAS arrived when it can no longer be considered premature for any one to place himself before you—asking your suffrage to represent your interest in the next General Assembly. At the request of many of my fellow citizens, whose good opinion and esteem I highly appreciate, I come forward and offer myself as one of those Candidates for the City of Victoria.

In doing so, I feel conscious that I am not all I could wish representative to be, but if a life of thirty years of pretty close observations on the political movements that have taken place during that time in the Eastern British North American Provinces, and if my humble abilities can be of any avail towards obtaining for the Colony the full rights and privileges of British subjects, enjoyed by them, it is at the service of my fellow-citizens.

I am known to most of you as one of the Pioneers of '58. I have contributed my mite towards the building up of this, my adopted home; one that is dear to me is centered here my interests are all with you.

I have watched the system of Government, obtaining here, and am bold to say, it is not calculated to raise us to the position we were entitled as a Colony.

We have made some progress, it is true, and I rejoice in it, but that we are to-day what we are, must be credited to the intelligence and energy of the dominant race among us, through whose veins the blood of the Anglo-Saxon runs, who admit of no obstacle that shall prevent the onward course.

If I am returned, my principles for action will be—to seek for a constitution for the Colony, peculiar to the genius of the people, viz., a responsible Executive, or in other words, what is known in the British North American Australian Provinces as Responsible Government. Until that is obtained, a reconstruction of the Legislative Council, separating the judicial from the Legislative Branches; and seek to have all public accounts submitted for examination to the House of Assembly.

I shall advocate Municipal regulations for all the districts, and the opening up of all Public lands for settlement; shall seek by all means to advance our commercial interests, and retain our Free Port, as well as a well regulated Pilot Act, providing amply for the class of men upon whom much depends our commercial prosperity.

For the City, I shall seek an extension of its boundaries, and enlargement of the powers of the Corporation, and an addition to the number of Aldermen.

I shall seek a reconstruction of the Jury list, and the passing of a law granting exemption from all jury duty, to every bona fide active member of the Fire Department, and some pecuniary assistance to sustain it.

I shall advocate a broad liberal basis for a system of common school education; I shall seek to get a more equitable system of taxation, and every other measure that may be brought forward calculated to advance the interests of the city and colony, shall receive my warmest co-operation and support.

Without going any further into detail, all I can say is, that should you do me the honor to return me, believe me, gentlemen, that I shall to the utmost of my ability advance your interests, for by so doing, I am fully conscious I shall share the benefits in common with you.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most ob't serv't,
JOHN T. MIDWELL.
VICTORIA, V. I., July 15, 1863.

To the Electors

—OF THE—
TOWN OF VICTORIA.

GENTLEMEN,—I HAVE BEEN requested by various members of your body to allow myself to be put in nomination as a Candidate for the honor of representing you in the forthcoming Parliament.

Believing that my political views are in accord with those of the majority of the electors, I have pleasure in according to this request.

It is not my intention to lay before you an elaborate exposition of my principles, or to dilate on my future line of conduct should I have the honor to be chosen by you, as to whether I shall serve you honestly and with sufficient ability from the knowledge of my own heart, I leave to the judgment of the electors who have recently come to the polls, and who have shown that the whole, conservative, I am opposed to change unless it is clearly shown to be to the advantage of the Colony, as promise to continue to the best of my ability.

Of the subjects for consideration that are likely to be laid before the new House of Assembly, none to my mind is of more importance than that of direct trade communication with Great Britain, and hardly second in importance to that of the improvement of the Harbor of Victoria. These two subjects, I feel, are your interests, would they be my very earnest attention.

Though I desire strict economy in the public expenditure, I hold that it is the duty of the Government to be the best talent available, and that this is only to be obtained by a liberal rate of remuneration.

I need not say that my wish is for perfect equality before the law for all classes, creeds and colors; and now I have to add that should you give me the honor to elect me as your representative, I shall use my best endeavors to serve you faithfully.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
ALFRED FELLOWS.

NEW

Boot and Shoe Store,

GOVERNMENT STREET,
ADJOINING THE ISLAND HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,
LADIES, GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
From the first manufacturers of America and Europe, have opened their stock at the above address.

Every description of goods in their line will be sold at LOW PRICES.

Gen't Boots made to order in the best style.
Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
SCHULTZ & THORPEY.

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In conclusion I may add, if returned, I shall be liberal and independent

Town Lots and Farming Land bought, sold and leased
le211m

THE BRITISH COLONIST. PRINTED
and Published by Amor DeCosmos, Govern-
ment Street, bet. Fort and Yates Streets. Montreal, Canada.